

**The Philanthropist,**

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fied the truth, by a Methodist preacher, who was not on his circuit, nor in this region of country at the time, said transactions occurred, and could know of this matter, only by hearsay.

I think it due to Rev. J. McDowell to say, I believe he would have signed the compromise article, if he had not consulted the individual above referred to—and if left to his own judgment would be a much more consistent Christian, than the character of his communication would seem to give him.

Of what the section has said, on the matter of "his not being requested by the preacher, to stand at the door of the church, and tell the colored people they could not enter there," it is a subject of small importance, whether he did so at the request of the preacher, or on the authority of others, so long as he did so, and has not denied it.

Then we have a most amusing certificate, the importance of which is hard to be judged, by not less than six members of the M. E. Church, going to show.

1st. That said rumor at the time was believed to be true.

2nd. That they supposed the report came from the friends of the secession.

3rd. That they believed the seceders intended it to make a show.

4th. That natural suggestions were presented to their minds, by reason of what they had supposed and believed on the subject.

5th. That they were satisfied, the report was not originated by the preachers of Troy, Circleville, or the reason that they had no interest in circulating it. Distinctly conveying the idea, they were capable of so doing, had they but an interest in the matter.

6th. That additional credence was given to the report from the circumstance of another rumor having been put in circulation, [which no doubt they originated themselves,] and which I believe none of the seceders ever heard of, until they saw it in Rev. J. McDowell's communication.

All of which suppositions, beliefs, and suggestions are certified to by six disinterested members of the M. E. Church. And which suppositions, beliefs and suggestions are most clearly unvouched for, by the shameless certificate of Joseph Culbertson; but the facts are all vouched for, by this gentleman, without involving himself in any responsibility whatever, inasmuch as there is not a single fact in the whole certificate; unless he intended to vouch for their suppositions and beliefs, which I think would be rather an awkward business.

Then follows the certificate of John Maffatt—that the only individual in all this round world that could be found, willing to say he had heard R. Brandt's state, before the secession here took place, that Samuel Lewis had seceded from the church. And the only one, I dare say, that ever will be found—and the only reason that can be assigned that he was found at all, is that he is the personal and intimate friend of R. Brandt. The enemy of him who has conferred more favors upon him, perhaps, than any other man living. And a development of these facts would most effectually invalidate all the importance there is in his testimony on this subject.

The certificate of William Cottingham, is so unimportant, I have nothing to say about it, only, that he has been imposed upon, by being induced to sign a thing, which only makes him appear as if he was imposed upon.

In seriously reviewing this whole subject, I feel exceedingly sorry for Rev. J. McDowell, that he has got, so unhappily into this difficulty; believing that he has been most egregiously imposed upon by a designing adviser; for he really appears like a harmless kind of man.

E. T. HARKER.

TROY, May 30th, 1843.

#### Rambling thoughts.

HILLSBORO, May 26, 1843.

DR. BAILEY:—

It would seem by recent advices from Philadelphia, that that pro-slavery dough-face, Gardner Spring D. D., of N. Y., has been appointed Moderator of the Old School Assembly. This argues ill for the anti-slavery action of that body, as he, you know it, who lent his sanction to Mr. Wise's grand threat, in 1839, that "the best way to meet the abolitionists was with *DuPont's* best (gunpowder)." &c. If they do adopt the same overbearing policy as formerly, it will be incumbent on anti-slavery ecclesiastical bodies, in connection with that Assembly, to take some consistent action on the subject, such as the public have a right to expect, in view of their own repeated resolutions, and the existing aspect of the anti-slavery cause, and by secession or independence, cut clear of the corrupt mass, that would defile them. Heaven help the church, any way! I sometimes wish a fair of our reformers would send their way out to the Highlands, and decort it a little for us. There is here enough, at least, of empty forms to inflate a balloon, to say nothing of wafting a steam-ship, but it is chiefly as "sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal."

Vox et preterea nihil.

Bad enough, at present, on this subject.

Even since the mob-donings near Frankfort, and at Big Bottom, by the chivalrous whiskey-drinkers and cut-throats, of Pike county and Ross, I have felt an increased interest in the subject of schools, in the colored settlements. Misses S. Brant and Cheney took this place in their route to Oberlin, and they really seem very devoted women, all of which induces me to place as low an estimate on the Christianity of Pike as Mr. Wattle's. They, it would seem, do not consider the command, "Feed my lambs," as extending to black sheep. Supposing now, that we should agree with them a moment, for the sake of argument, and admit that the negro is really an inferior, and should be thrust without the pale of our sympathies, and of our charities, what an abandoned wretch that white man must be, by his own showing, that would defraud or oppress one of them, or deny to them those teachings which are calculated to make them wiser and better. And yet the occurrences just adverted to, show how unblushingly this is done, and doubtless "holy men" are found to "quote Scripture for the deed."—Away with such Christianity! As it regards the Ross county business, I would only say, that it is a position that not many will question, that miscreants who would mob, would commit highway robbery, or any other crime to the perpetration of which their fiendish passions might excite. Now, as your Frankfort correspondent speaks of the mob who drove off young Smith, as being raked from every sink within a *cult of twenty miles*, (I don't touch for the language as I have not the article by me), wonder if some of them know any thing of a damning deed of blood, supposed to have been done some time within the past year, on the road leading from Greenfield to Rapid Forge? That region would fall within the proposed circuit. If neighborhoods will not combine their energies to drag such villains to justice, the public at least should know it, so as to avoid in their travels, as they would the Simoom of the desert, a region infested by the demon of mobocracy. But pass we to other matters.

I take pleasure in saying that the tendencies of the cause of right voting, rather appear, heretofore to be upwards. Some of us have been trying to do a little in that way, ever since the memorable struggle of '40. And what it was, at that time, to stem the torrent of abuse that, at every turn, encountered the unfortunate wights who had the hardihood to call in question the pretensions of the Demogog of North Bend, no need be said, who was then among the names found worthy even in Sardis. To say that social ostracism was the fate of the wretch, who then dared to think for himself, is to employ too feeble an image. One might think himself well off if he was not troubled with a line to the dark regions of Pluto. But not to dwell on the past, how we are to come out, for the present, no one knows. We would do better, were it not that there is just here, such a batch of office-holders and office-seekers, that it sometimes appears, in prospect,

uphill work, sour looks and meagre patronage,—whom you used to know as the able and eloquent advocate of the slave, has gone over to the enemy, body and buttons—at least, so far as blind advocacy of the claims of Clay, can seduce an abolitionist from his integrity; and goes in company with ———, of Fayette, to constitute the Aaron and Hur who stay up the hands of the decrepit Dragon, in this once anti-slavery region. They who would be horrified at gambling in detail, can see nothing revolting in the character of the noted gamster of Kentucky. They who would, without mercy, consign to the gallows an obscure murderer, can calmly exultate the red-handed duellist of Ashland, who is doing more to corrupt the morals of the nation, than scores of ordinary jail-birds. Consistency, thou art a jewel! But such men are destined to a speedy overthrow, and to have Ichabod inscribed on their treasonable schemes to the Constitution and to Liberty.

I debated the liberty question in Marshall on the 29th. I was heard and slavery defended from principle. Would not this be a noble "nut" for Pacificus, as he rather seems to think the Whigs never do this? My antagonist, (Mr. N. N. Deane), is from Virginia, and among other observations equally probable, asserted that Jesus Christ, while on earth, regulated slavery. We had a jury of three, whom we addressed alternately for 30 minutes each, occupying most of the day from 11 A. M. onward, and then awaited the decision. [I came off.] I rather thought, to borrow a phrase from the ring, that there was, on the part of the foreman, a disposition evinced to leg for my antagonist. As might be expected therefore, the verdict, as I learned subsequently, was given against me. And the only reason assigned by one of the jurymen was he "did not like my scrap book." (!!!) I had armed myself with a collection of Anti-slavery scraps. And yet this man had but recently felt the iron thrust into his own soul by what every body thought was neither more nor less than a Temperance Lynch Committee. But the best of the joke is, that on the Wednesday after our debate, a strolling vagabond, who in some portions of the country, pretended to be on an errand similar to that which seems to have inflicted upon our state, the T. Hall, you speak of, came to Mr. ——— and no doubt pretending, as usual, to be an emissary of the lordly slaveholder, whose cause Mr. ——— had pleaded with such zeal, the Saturday previous, played so effectively on the organ of credulity of the latter, as to sponge off him over night, and then to leave him with a pair of superlative broadcloth pantaloons. Now proceedings of this kind are in these times, no decided bore, and I fancy I hear Mr. D. exclaim, "How sheepish I'll feel the first time I show my face in company. This fellow has not only drawn on my black inexpressibles, but me with them. There can be but little doubt he's a wolf, for he went off in sheep's clothing." I herewith forward you, a copy of the advertisement elicited by this ungrateful move, of an errand spring of the chivalry, that you can, if necessary, file with "your collections."

While on the subject of wandering rogues, I would close my some what long communication, by mentioning that there was still another personage of the above description, prowling about Jackson township, in this county, and making inquiries about the friends of Canada Colonization, who averred that the Kentuckians, many thousands strong, were about to invade Ohio, under command of the hero of the Great Crossings, and to kill off all the abolitionists, &c. &c.

ADIEU. WILLIAM LYLE KEYS.

## THE PHILANTHROPIST.

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR.

CINCINNATI.

Wednesday, June 14, 1843.

### The Policy of 1840 revived.

The policy of 1840 is about to be revived by the Whigs. South of freedom's line, Henry Clay is to be set forth as the guardian angel of the interests of slavery. The Richmond Whig scouts the idea, that any man can be more devoted to slaveholding interests than he. North of the line, his old sayings against slavery are to be quoted, as indicative of present opinions. Such is the two-faced attitude of the colonization society, of which Mr. Clay is the fit president. And have we not said that, in politics, on the question of slavery, the Whig party is, what the Colonization society is in morals—the complete embodiment of the principle of compromise—a compromise in which the name of Liberty is respected in one section, and the substance of slavery protected in the other?

We have lost the quotation from the Richmond Whig, which would illustrate southern Clayism; but happily the whig papers at the north, furnish us with a few specimens of northern Clayism. We extract from the Ohio State Journal.

MY CLAY AND SLAVERY.

"We have before us, an address of Mr. Clay before the Colonization Society, in 1830, in which his views of slavery are most emphatically expressed.

After presenting in a clear and forcible light the plan of the society for the gradual extinction of slavery, Mr. Clay remarked in regard to it; "All, or any one, of the States which tolerate slavery may adopt and execute it, by co-operation or separate exertion. If I could be instrumental in eradicating this deepest stain upon the character of our country; and removing all cause of reproach on account of it, by foreign nations—If I could only be instrumental in ridding of this foul blot that revered State that gave me birth, or that not less beloved State which so kindly adopted me as her son, I would not exchange the proud satisfaction which I should enjoy, for the honor of all the triumphs ever decreed to the most successful conqueror."

"We are reproached," continued Mr. Clay, "with doing mischief by the agitation of the question. The society goes into no household to disturb its domestic tranquility. It addresses itself to no slave to weaken his obligations of obedience. What would those who reproach us do? If they would repress all tendency towards liberty and ultimate emancipation, they must do more than put down the benevolent efforts of liberty and independence, and muzzle the cannon which thunders its annual joyous return. They must revive the slave trade with all its train of atrocities. And when they have achieved all these purposes their work will yet be incomplete. They must penetrate the human soul, and eradicate the light of reason and the love of liberty. Then, and not till then, when universal darkness and despair prevail, can you perpetuate slavery, and repress all sympathies, and all humane and benevolent efforts among freemen in behalf of the unhappy portion of our race doomed to bondage."

To the system of colonization, we believe, Mr. Clay yet looks as a means for diminishing the proportion of the black population to the white in the slave states, until emancipation would be compatible with the security and interests of the latter."

It is unusually, to say the least, for the whig papers to attempt to impose on their readers the false idea, that Mr. Clay is anti-slavery. The address was delivered nearly 13 years ago. Take a scrap from another of his speeches, delivered before a Colonization Society; and a few extracts from his famous anti-abolition speech in the Senate of 1839.

"If the question were submitted whether there should be immediate or gradual emancipation of

the slaves in the United States, without their removal, painful as it is to express the opinion, I have no doubt that it will be unwise to emancipate them." Speech before the Colonization Society.

In 1839, he had grown more hardened. He made no pretensions to tender-heartedness.—Take the following choice extracts from his famous speech in the Senate.

"I know that there is a visionary dogma, which holds that negro slaves cannot be subjects of property. I shall not dwell long with this speculative abstraction. That is property which the law declares to be property. Two hundred years of legislation have sanctioned and sanctified negro slaves as property."

Again.

"The slaves are here; no practical scheme for their removal or separation has yet been devised or proposed."

And from his speech before the Colonization Society, we see he goes against any abolition without removal. So that he stands convicted of being the supporter of perpetual slavery, and a disbeliever in the practicability of the colonization scheme, as well as an enemy to emancipation. But, we are not left to inference. He is an avowed advocate of eternal slavery. Speaking of Franklin's plan of emancipation in Pennsylvania, he said—

"If I had been then, or were now, a citizen of any of the planting states—the southern, or south-western states, I should have opposed, and would continue to oppose, ANY SCHEME WHATSOEVER OF EMANCIPATION, GRADUAL OR IMMEDIATE, because of the danger of an ultimate ascendancy of the black race, or of a civil contest which might terminate in the extinction of one race or the other."

Dare the whig papers in the State of Ohio reproduce these extracts? They contain his late opinions—the creed of his mature years, on the anti-slavery question. They dare not publish them.

### Mr. Clay Illustrated.

"Two hundred years of legislation have sanctioned and sanctified NEGRO SLAVES AS PROPERTY." Clay's speech in Senate 1839.

COMMENTS.

From the American Eagle (of Memphis, Tenn.) TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me on the 29th of April, 1842, by A. A. McKay, of Shelby county, Tennessee, and registered in said county in Book M, pages 111 and 112—I will sell at public sale, for cash, at the residence of said McKay, on Saturday the 13th of May, the following property, for the purpose closing said trust, viz:—Negro man Jonas, 19 years of age; Ben, 12 years of age; Willis, 10; Giles, 10; Hampton, 11; Charity, 9; Phillis, 4; and Caledonia, 20 years of age. Also, fifteen cows, eleven calves, three beds, bedsteads and furniture; one dozen chairs, one bureau, one clock, one safe, two tables, eight head of horses, one four or six horse wagon and gear, one two-horse wagon, one cart, one ox wagon, three yoke of oxen, and 30 head of hogs.

JNO. INGRAM, Trustee.

From the Maryland Journal.

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of three writs of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Montgomery county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday, the 22nd of April inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., for cash only, at the farm of Richard H. Griffith, the following property, to wit:

### ONE NEGRO MAN, SILAS,

one negro boy, George, and one negro boy Philip; also, one negro man, Isaac; ten head of cattle, and six head of horses; and on the same day at 4 o'clock, P. M. at the residence of Henry Griffith of L., the following property, to wit: one negro man, Milford; one grey horse, one sorrel horse, one black horse; also, one negro man Bill, and 3 cows; and on the same day, at the residence of Jefferson Griffith, at 12 o'clock, M., the following property, to wit: one NEGRO GIRL, named Emma, one Bay horse, one sorrel horse, one brown mare and colt, and one young black horse; also two horses, two colts, and five head of cattle; and on the same day, at one o'clock, P. M., at the residence of P. T. Magruder, the following property, to wit: two bay mares, one sorrel horse, one grey horse, one sorrel colt, seven head of cattle, and twelve hogs; also three head of horses and 13 head of cattle. Seized and taken as the property of the said Richard H. Griffith, Henry Griffith of L., Jefferson Griffith, and Jeffrey P. T. Magruder, at the suit of William Turnbull, Executor of Nathan Magruder.

THOMAS F. W. VINSON, Sheriff.

April 1st.

Cats, cows, calves and Men all equally sanctioned and sanctified as property—so says the impersonation of whig principles.

### Easily Answered.

Speaking of the removal of Judge Jay by a Democratic Governor, a whig paper asks—

"What have the political Anti-slavery men gained either in Ohio or New York, by indirectly casting their votes and their influence into the scale of Locofocoism? For aiding to give the political ascendancy to those who claim to be the 'natural allies' of the South, are they not receiving just about such a reward as might have been expected?"

And in connection with our notice of the case of Mr. Dent and Governor Shannon, another whig paper asks, what have the Liberty men gained, by aiding the Locofoco into power?

In the first place, we did no more to establish the ascendancy of the Democrats than did the Whigs. If they had voted for our candidate, he would have been elected. In the second place, we have gained no more from the transfer of power from Whigs to Democrats, than we should have gained by its continuance with the Whigs.

In the third place, have these whig forgotten that, while their party was in the ascendancy in the Legislature, one or two highly respectable citizens of Ohio were, solely on account of abolitionism, rejected from offices to which they had been nominated, with little or no opposition on the part of the Whigs—and that the Whig papers, though their attention was called to the fact, did not notice the transaction at all? And, have they forgotten that Governor Vance, delivered up in hot haste Mr. Mahan, a citizen of Ohio, guilty of no crime under our laws, and who was subsequently discharged as innocent by a Kentucky court; but until advantage had been taken of the miserable step of Vance, to commence a civil process against the victim of his stupidity or indifference to the rights of abolitionists—a process under the laws of Kentucky, for an action done in Ohio, the final result being, the entire wreck of Mr. Mahan's property? And what Whig paper has ever alluded to the wrongs done this estimable man, by a Whig Governor?

True philanthropy is impartial and without hypocrisy, but not the philanthropy of a party as press.

### Progress in the Presbyterian Church.

We cannot sympathize with the Editors of the Watchman of the Valley, in their rejoicings at the progress of the New School General Assembly. The junior Editor writes as follows.

"We could not but regret that the yeas and nays should be called. It is almost always invidious, and done in ill-temper. But in this case we were not sorry, as it will show our friends over the whole country, that the large majority was carried by anti-slavery men themselves, under the most solemn convictions, we have no doubt, of the wisdom of their course."

One thing we could not but notice, in the discussion upon this subject. In all cases, our brethren from the South seemed to feel it incumbent on them, in order to a good standing in the Assembly, to tell how much they were opposed to slavery. There was no defence of the system attempted to be set up. It was shown to be a system which laid no claim whatever to any benevolent intention or purpose. The claim of humanity to the slave, was never thought of. The statute book was the place to look for the character and the intention of slavery."

We believe this discussion will do greater good than any which has preceded it, for the anti-slavery cause itself. It will not be followed by a protest from the minority, and in this we rejoice. We believe that this discussion of three whole days has been the ablest and best on the subject of slavery ever had in the United States. This is the opinion of all, both those in the house and out of the house. Every hour the house was crowded to its utmost capacity, and all was still and solemn; and the result has been so happy and joyful, that smiles of satisfaction appear on the countenances of the Assembly. The following is the resolution adopted by the Assembly:

"Whereas there is in this Assembly great diversity of opinion as to the proper and best mode of action on the subject of slavery; and whereas in such circumstances any expression of sentiment would carry with it but little weight, and it would be passed only by a small majority, and must operate to produce alienation and division; and whereas the Assembly of 1839, with great unanimity, referred this whole subject to the lower judicatories, to take such order as in their judgment might be adopted to remove the evil;—Therefore,

Resolved, That the Assembly do not think it for the edification of the church to take any action on the subject."

FRIDAY MORNING, 9 o'clock.

The Assembly met and was opened with the usual devotional exercises for one hour. The exercises of this hour have been of the most deeply interesting character. The good hand of our God upon us, during the discussion of the 3 last days, was distinctly acknowledged in all the prayers and addresses of this morning. Said a distinguished member of the Assembly, "I have been in many discussions on the subject of slavery in the different parts of the U. S., but I have never been in one like the present. It seems as if the blessed Spirit had stood at the heart of every member of the house, and had guided all through that debate; and though the utmost frankness had prevailed, it had been characterized by the greatest kindness."

It is believed that there are three times as much anti-slavery sentiment in this Assembly, as in that of 1840, and that there has been a great advance during the last three years, and the minority are so well satisfied with the decision that there will be no protest whatever. The anti-slavery party have a decided majority, but not a large one. One vote, which was a test vote, was 46 to 54, and so the parties stand now. Our readers may thus understand the true position of this Assembly."

The following are the remarks of our worthy friend, the senior editor.

"The correspondence of the Junior Editor, now in Philadelphia, which we publish this week, will be read with great interest. However unsatisfactory the final vote may be to many whose hearts bleed for the poor slave, the gain which has been secured in this case to the cause of free discussion must be a subject of devout congratulation to the friends of truth and righteousness. A discussion of three whole days, moreover, in a crowded and intensely interested congregation, by some of the ablest men of our church, cannot be without its advantage to the cause of truth itself. Nor can it be said that the subject is unworthy the time and attention bestowed upon it. That man must have very inadequate notions of the nature and bearings of this giant evil that thinks so."

We confess we do not see any great cause for rejoicing. The amount of the matter is, that of 100 members of the Assembly, but 46 are anti-slavery, the rest, pro-slavery, of course,—that in the nineteenth century, a body of grave divines, professing to be teachers of the people, after the subject of slavery has been discussed for half a century, and more especially in this country, for the last thirteen years; after a discussion by themselves in two former assemblies, with six years intervals allowed them to deliberate on the matter; and after a three days discussion of the same subject, declared to be the ablest ever held in the United States—that such a body, after such investigation, in the year 1843 of the christian era, has not made up its mind whether slavery is a sin, or, if settled in this conviction, has not yet acquired courage enough to say so!

THIS IS PROGRESS!

Such men are doing more to sap the foundations of morals in this country, than all the trash which Dickens and Bulwer have issued.

"At Dr. Hill's, for example,—when he declared that abolitionists had been lynched, and they had deserved it. Pious man!"

### Not Perpetual.

It is a remarkable thing to find a New Orleans paper admitting that slavery is in any degree evil, and is not to be perpetual. It indicates progress—a year or two since, the admission would not have been made. In the New Orleans Bulletin, of recent date, we notice an editorial article recommending the plan of McDonough to the attention and imitation of the planters.

"We are not," says the editor, "of those who look upon the domestic institutions of the South as a great crime in the sight of Heaven, or, (as is a common opinion even here,) as a terrible misfortune to the country. On the contrary, we think that the relation of master and slave is the natural and proper one to subsist between the two races where they are brought in contact."

While, however, we hold this opinion of the institution itself, and look with a dislike amounting to disgust and horror, upon the attempts of those who would violently uproot it, to the destruction alike of the objects of their pretended sympathy, of the white race, and of the southern country; still we do not consider that it will or can be perpetual. We look upon it as a tangle through which the black race has to pass by slow and toilsome (but, if we can believe our eyes and ears, not unhappy) stages."

You cannot believe your eyes and ears, for they are all closed.

### "Sanctified Literature"—A Licitious Press.

There is reason for the alarm shown by so many reflecting men, at the superabundant issues of a licentious press. We have never doubted, that a large portion of the romance of the day, was calculated to injure the character of the young especially, by impairing their mental energies, indisposing them to severer thought, filling their imaginations with vain notions of life, and creating a distaste to the self-denying virtues of christianity. But let those who are without sin cast the first stone. If we mistake not, many of the fiercest denouncers of Bulwer and Dickens, and loudest declaimers about a "sanctified literature," rank in that class of divines who have not yet made up their minds that the systematic brutalizing of men, women and children, is sin. They can mourn over the false ethics of the highwayman, Paul Clifford, but strike hands with the wholesale robbers of the South. Bad as Bulwer is, doubtful as is the usefulness of Boz, they have the morality to see that slaveholding is sinful, and the manliness to denounce it as mean. Not even to please their million-readers in the United States, will they withhold their expressions of hatred to slavery, and regard for human rights. But who are these, that are to give us sanctified literature? Many of them men, who would expurgate an A. S. sentence from their workbooks their circulation at the South might be injured—men, who do not yet think it for the edification of the church, to say that slavery is a sin and a shame. And they are to be our purveyors! Faugh! We would rather have a licentious press than an enslaved one. We would rather have a child learn his morals from Dickens than from those reverend censors in N. Y., who, in issuing an edition of Watson's works, attempted in a note to show, that a certain passage directed against slavery, did not apply to the system, as existing in this country.

A cowardly literature, is a poor substitute for a licentious one. He who would infuse into the springs of thought, the subtle poison of slavery, or extract from them the spirit of liberty, and then affect to distribute over the land the streams of a "sanctified literature," is a sanctified hypocrite, and more richly deserves the reprobation of the community, than all the Bulwers that ever wrote.

Mr. Van Buren.

The Ohio Statesman, speaking of Mr. Van Buren, says—

"Stern and inflexible in the maintenance of correct principles while in power, he is not less frank, open, and determined, in private life, when called upon by his countrymen for a reiteration of them. Relying upon the intelligence and justice of his countrymen, he brings to his aid only the weapons of cool and well digested arguments directed to the sober judgment."

To determine what are "correct principles" in the estimation of the Ohio Statesman, we must quote from Senator Allen's definition of Democracy published last week, and endorsed by the Statesman.

"Destructive only to Despotism, (Slavery,) it (democracy) is the sole conservator of Liberty, labor and property. It is the sentiment of freedom, of equal rights, and equal obligations. It is the law of nature pervading the law of the land."

According to the Statesman then, Mr. Van Buren, being stern and inflexible in the maintenance of correct principles, must be distinguished by hatred of slavery, profound devotion to Liberty and the rights of labor & property—by reverence for the doctrine of equal rights and equal obligations—by hostility to all laws not pervaded by the law of nature, which is the law of eternal freedom and equality among the different members of the human family.

Let us test the truthfulness of the Statesman. Mr. Van Buren shall speak for himself, and by his own words, will we judge him.

Extract from his Inaugural, 1837.

"It then declared, that if the desire of those of my countrymen who were favorable to the election were gratified, I must go into the Presidential chair the inflexible and uncompromising opponent of every attempt on the part of Congress, to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia, against the wishes of the slaveholding states; and also with the determination equally decided to resist the slightest interference with it in the states where it exists. I submitted also to my fellow citizens, with fullness and frankness, the reasons leading to this determination. The result authorizes me to believe, that they have been approved, and are confirmed, by a majority of the people of the United States, including those whom they most immediately affect. It now only remains to add, that no bill conflicting with these views, can receive my constitutional sanction."

"Democracy is destructive only to Despotism." Mr. Van Buren is conservative of the worst form of it. "Democracy is conservative of Liberty, labor, and property" Mr. Van Buren is hostile to them all, in the District of Columbia. Democracy is the "sentiment of equal rights and equal obligations." Mr. Van Buren declares that the wishes of a small minority shall override the will of the majority. Congress by a majority has enacted the law of slavery, which is a violation of the "law of nature." Mr. Van Buren declares that he will not permit a majority in Congress to repeal it, and establish the law of Freedom, which is the "law of nature pervading the law of the land."

"Stern and inflexible in the maintenance of correct principles while in power"—was he not, Mr. Statesman! Ah! you and he only sentimentally subscribe to Senator Allen's definition of democracy, and therefore you are democrats, but not Liberty men.

Mr. Calhoun—Sentimental Democracy.

There is another sentimental Democrat, no less "stern and inflexible in the maintenance of correct principles," than Martin Van Buren. At least, so think the youthful democracy of Hamilton county. We mean, John C. Calhoun. So potent do they reckon his "conservative" influence in, favor of "liberty, labor, and property," that they have held a meeting and resolved to invite Mr. Calhoun to strengthen the feeble knees of the democratic working men of Cincinnati and vicinity. What the free institutions and democratic teachers of Ohio have failed to effect—viz: the enlightenment of the benighted people of this region on the great questions relating to liberty, labor & property—this broad-minded statesman, who considers that condition of things the best, in which the capitalist and the laborer are both

owned by the capitalist, will doubtless be able to accomplish. He will make a famous teacher of politics for the mechanics and farmers of Hamilton county. That they may understand his qualifications, we beg leave to submit to their examination the following testimonials.

No. 1.

In his celebrated Mai I Report, he invites, "The sober and considerate portion of the citizens of the non-slaveholding states to reflect, whether the form in which slavery exists in the South, is not but one modification of this universal condition (Slavery, the universal condition of laborers!!)—and finally, whether any other, under all circumstances of the case, is more defensible, or stands on stronger grounds of necessity." In the same report he calls upon us to consider "how little volition or agency the operatives of any country have in the distribution of wealth; as little, with a few exceptions, as the African of the slave-holding States has in the distribution of the proceeds of his labor!" and then with the hardihood and impudence of an infidel, he denies that the system of labor among freemen is "less oppressive than that among slaves!"

No. 2.

"We regard it (slavery) as the most safe and stable basis for free institutions in the world. It is impossible with us, that the conflict can take place between labor and capital, which makes it so difficult to establish and maintain free institutions in all wealthy and highly civilized nations, where such institutions do not exist. Every plantation is a little community, WITH THE MASTER AT ITS HEAD, WHO CONCENTRATES IN HIMSELF THE UNITED INTERESTS OF CAPITAL AND LABOR, OF WHICH HE IS THE COMMON REPRESENTATIVE."—Speech in Senate, Jan. 10, 1840.

This is Mr. Calhoun's metaphysical way of stating the fact, that in the South the capitalist owns not only his own money, but the body and soul, and products of the working man, whom he compels under pain of the lash, to toil for him. How ingeniously he recommends his little Eden of a plantation as a model to the capitalists of Hamilton county.

No. 3.

"WASHINGTON, Aug. 3, 1842. MY DEAR SIR—I have read with pleasure your pamphlet, entitled, 'Slavery defended from the Scripture against abolitionists.'

You have fully and ably made good that title. You have shown, beyond all controversy, that slavery is sanctioned both by the Old and New Testament. He who denies it if not blinded by fanaticism, must be a hypocrite."



## Education in England.

Among the items brought by the Caledonia is the following:

"The most important Parliamentary movement which has been taken for years is the Government scheme; a prize-worth measure in the abstract, but so tinged with Episcopalianism that it has roused the ire and called into action the jealousies of all other sects in the country. Accordingly, the Dissenters and Roman Catholics have been making a demonstration of strength against it in every quarter of the land, and petitions, upwards of two millions of signatures, was presented to the House of Commons against it on Monday evening. The Government has been obliged to bend before the storm, and some modifications have been made in the original draft of the bill, but not enough to satisfy the sectaries, who still maintain that it is the bill as it stands, the Church of England has advantages inimical to their interests. The probability is—so fierce is the opposition—that the measure will be withdrawn, and with it all chance, during the present generation at least of the State providing a sound moral and religious education for the poor."

The reason the scheme encounters so much opposition is, that it puts the youthful mind of the nation under the control of the established church. It is a project, Dr. Bowring said, to Church-Engandise the children of the people. We are glad for the sake of freedom of mind in England, that the people there are aroused to protect themselves against it. Nor will the agitation stop, if the bill be put to rest. From present appearances, we infer that the Dissenters will be provoked to strike at the root of the evil—the connection of Church and State. So deep indeed is the excitement, that even the Wesleyans in many places have taken ground with the rest of the Dissenters, though hitherto they have sympathized with the established church.

## The Southern Prison House.

Occasionally, by chance we get a peep into the Southern prison house, and from what is incidentally revealed, may guess at the reality. A correspondent writing in one of the papers at Louisville, the Dime I think, details several cases of maltreatment in the work-house and directs a little satire against the Superintendent. The following case will show the danger of free colored people, caught in the web of slaveholding law.

"Case 2nd. On the 15th of July 1841, Eden Kent, a large well formed young negro, who was free, and who had but a few days before come from Pittsburgh, was brought before Judge Jones and required to give bail for his good behavior for the term of one year, and for the want thereof, was sent on the same day to the work-house.—Eden distinguished himself by his good behavior and by performing more labor in a given time than almost any other slave there. He worked faithfully till the year had expired, and then reminded Mr. Porter that his time was out. Mr. Porter told him that he had orders from the Court to hold him a short time longer. Eden was kept confined and at work in the same manner that he had been before the year expired. Some twenty-eight days afterwards, one of that humane and philanthropic class of beings, called negro-traders, was taken into the work-house by Mr. Porter to witness Eden's health, his fine form and graceful action—Eden not being aware of the noble sentiments, and generous feelings that ever pervade the breast of the negro-trader, became alarmed, and afraid of being kidnapped. He found an opportunity to let Messrs. Green & Spear know of his condition. They had him brought before Judge Jones by a writ of habeas corpus, on the 11th of August, 1842, when the Judge ascertained that Eden had been detained thirty days over the year without any authority. He was so sharp with Mr. Porter that the good man Mr. Porter was abashed and he could not explain his generous motives."

## Slavery and Invention.

Slavery and the Genius of Invention hold no co-partnership. It cannot even invent the lies by which it is supported, but depends upon Yankees for a supply. The principal inventive class in the South, is that of runaways; and it is the hope of Liberty that quickens their wits. The Liberty Standard of Maine remarks—

"The whole number of new patents issued during the year 1842, was 489. Of these, 422 were taken out by citizens of free states, and 67 only, by those of slave states! Citizens of Maryland, (chiefly of Baltimore) which approximates a region of light, took one third of the whole number granted to the slave states. But one was taken in Louisiana, and that was for an invention to keep off insects,—probably mosquitoes. Kentucky took one for measuring garments."

New York took 140 for almost every useful purpose to which free labor can devote its elastic energies. Massachusetts took 70, Pennsylvania 65, Ohio 45, Connecticut 25.

## Insurrection of the West Indies.

Where? In Jamaica! No, but in Cuba—and a dreadful insurrection it is, despite the tranquillizing influences of slavery. Mr. Calhoun will have to change his theory, we apprehend, about the impossibility of a strife occurring in a slave community, between labor and capital. At all events, the experiment of slavery works badly in Cuba.

Read the following from the Louisville Journal.

"Letter from Havana—Insurrection of the Blacks.—We copy the following from the N. O. Picayune of Sunday, the 27th ult.

"By the Steamship Alabama, Capt. Windle, arrived yesterday morning in 66 hours from Havana, one of the editors of this paper came passenger, through which medium we are enabled to lay the following important news before our readers.

"On the day previous to the sailing of the Alabama, (Monday last) an express arrived at Havana bringing the melancholy intelligence of another insurrection among the negroes on the South side of the island, in the immediate vicinity of St. Jago de Cuba. From accounts, the plot appears to have been much more extensive and deeply organized than the outbreak in Cardinas, some five or six weeks ago, and much more desperate and bloody, with their overseers and families, were the hapless victims of the infuriated blacks; considerable property was also destroyed.

"So important was the intelligence, from its astounding report of the loss of life and property, as well as the extent of the plot of the insurgents, that the admiral of the Port, Gen. Ulloa, immediately despatched a man-of-war steamer to the scene of riot, and orders were also given for a frigate, two brig of war, and another steamer to follow with troops, without delay. These vessels were all to sail by Wednesday. Gen. Ulloa going in command of the expedition. By our next accounts from the Havana, which we shall look for with anxiety, we may expect to hear more fully the details of this melancholy incident.

"The Oberlin Evangelist will accept our thanks for its kind words. Our delinquents promise to do better. By dint of hard struggling, we hope we shall get along."

## "Every thing for the Cause and Nothing for Men."

The editor of the Richmond Enquirer, has put forth an address to the great Democratic family of the Union, which he calls upon democratic editors to republish. We find it copied into the Statesman. Why not? It emanates from Virginia, and Virginia was born to liberty. The address has the real Virginia tone, magniloquent, patriarchal, grandly condescending. This will do well for a state which has fallen into decrepitude. Ye poor Buckeye clod-hoppers; listen to the words of majesty!

"Virginia never intended to dictate to others. It is her character to speak frankly to her sisters; but she is ever disposed, unless when her great principles are involved, to consult their wishes, and to study the great maxim of 'Union, harmony and concession. Every thing for the cause, nothing for men.' No one is more disposed to conciliate than herself—no one more determined to compromise on such questions than herself; and the only limit which she would prescribe to herself, is that others would act by her as she does by them—upon the fair and wise principle of a liberal reciprocity."

Beautiful! "Liberal reciprocity"—"Every thing for the cause and nothing for men!" Oh no! in proof of which take the following from the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

"No one will deny that in a republic where the offices are the property of the people, that they should be distributed with perfect fairness among the States of the Confederacy according to population and capacity, avoiding in every instance a clamorous and selfish spirit, doing justice as nearly as possible to each State; and it is the peculiar duty of the Senate of the United States, having a constitutional concurrence in all nominations, to insist upon a fair distribution of the public patronage among the several States."

For the purpose of enlightening the people on the enormous amount of patronage secured to Virginia alone, we publish the following list:

Salaries.		Salaries.	
Jno. Tyler, acting President,	\$25,000	David Saunders	1,600
A. P. Upsher Sec.		W. P. Lipscomb	1,400
Navy,	6,000	Presly Simpson	1,400
W. Selden, Treas.,	3,000	Albert G. Merriweather	1,400
Thos. L. Smith, Register,	3,000	W. I. Bronaugh,	1,200
J. L. Edwards Pen'n Agent,	2,500	P. Washington	1,200
W. B. Lewis 2nd Auditor,	3,000	J. Carter,	1,200
Jud. A. Catron, U. S. Court,	4,500	W. S. Darrell	1,200
" McKinley do	4,500	J. M. Henson	1,200
" Daniel do	4,500	Fleet W. Smith	1,200
W. B. Randolph Clerk,	1,700	J. Holmes Offy	1,400
Henry Brooks	1,000	Jno D Macpherson	1,000
Jno C. Flake	1,400	S J Potts	1,000
Jno W. Williams	1,150	T. Waugh	1,400
J. K. Harrison	1,000	Wm B Page	1,000
Wm A. Weaver	1,400	M. Nourse	1,700
M. Fitzhugh	1,400	L. H. Berryman	1,000
O. S. Paine	1,300	G. W. Crump	1,200
W. T. Brooke	1,200	F. S. Evans	1,200
G. W. Chittling	1,200	W. W. Tyler	1,200
Chas. Fletcher	1,200	W. M. Stuart	1,000
S. M. Wolfe	1,200	G. W. Anderson	1,000
H. Hungerford	1,200	W. J. Bailey	1,000
R. H. Williamson	1,200	W. L. Anderson	1,000
Robt. Chaw	1,400	J. G. Golicrick	1,000
Robt. Greenbow	1,600	J. C. Wilson	1,000
Wm A. Weaver	1,500	O. B. Dunham	500
Jesse E. Woems	1,000	W. C. Reddell	1,000
Jno T. Roane	1,000	Wm Noland	1,500
Lund Washington	1,400	J. C. Fitzpatrick	1,500
Wm Miller	1,000	Robt. Beale	1,150
Wm C. Benthall	1,000	S. Bunker	1,800
J. W. Brownigh	1,150	J. W. Hunter	1,500
E. W. Lewis	1,000	W. H. Dundas	1,500
S. S. Whiting	1,150	R. A. Lacy	1,400
J. S. Smith	1,000	John Hunter	1,400
T. R. Hempton	1,000	Allen M'Crea	1,400
Edward Smith	1,000	R. B. Rust	1,200
B. L. Boyer	1,000	W. I. Derdem	1,000
T. L. Fitzhugh	800	J. W. Hollis	1,000
Samuel Grubb	1,000	T. W. Denham	1,000
Thomas Mustin	1,700	Thos H Duval	300
Henry W. Ball	1,150	Secretary	1,500
Arthur Campbell	1,150	R. Tyler, Signer of Patents	1,500
Jno N. Ashton	1,000	Henry W. Ball	1,150
Jas J. Randolph	1,000	Gen. Scot. Commander-in-Chief.	
P. G. Pleasants	1,150	Gen. Gaines	
P. G. Washington	2,000	Gen. Jones	
Governors of Territories.		Gen. Jesup	
Gov. Call, (Florida),	2,500	Com. Warrington	
		Thos. Lawson, Surg'n General.	

All from Virginia, and now employed at the seat of Government excepting Gov. Call and Secretary. To these add officers of the Army and Navy, Indian Agents, Receivers of the public monies, Cadets, &c. &c. from Virginia ad infinitum.

The two rich Colonies of Havre and Liverpool, are both conferred on Virginians; and the vacancy to Constantinople is also to be given to a Virginian. Laying aside the injustice to other states in the greedy and grasping ambition of Virginia, there is an obvious impropriety in permitting such a state of things. New York, collecting two thirds of the revenue, with the greatest numerical power has a single cabinet minister; that single one owed by the great confederating parties of the State. Pennsylvania is in the same position with a cabinet appointment which that State does not recognize.

The evil consequences of concentrating great political power in Virginia, begets and sustains a clamorous disposition among the people of that State. Notwithstanding the apparent difference of political opinions among her citizens, it is sufficiently obvious that if one of her citizens is reformed out of office or rejected by the Senate, the whole political hive is in motion as if it were a high treason to displace a Virginian, and the whole State visits its indignation upon the offending power. Take for example the case of Henry A. Wise—the Senate nearly unanimously rejects his nomination as Minister to France—he turns upon that honorable body and threatens to bring down upon it the vengeance of the people by becoming a candidate for a re-election to Congress. He discovers, however, that he cannot succeed in his election unless he induces Dr. Mallory to withdraw from the canvass; and as it is to redress a wrong done to a Virginian, the worthy Doctor withdraws and the grateful Mr. Wise pays him with an office belonging to the people for aiding him to rebuke the Senate!

This state of things cannot be longer countenanced and sustained in the great increase of our population. Virginia which collects a very small revenue, has ten times the public patronage possessed by any other State in the Union; and she should unite in demanding justice to other States in the distribution of the honors and offices of the people.

## Address to Jno. Tyler.

At the New E. A. S. Convention, an address to J. Tyler was adopted, to be presented to him on his visit to Boston, to join in the Bunker Hill monument-commemoration. It was prepared by Wendell Phillips; and we presume, will be presented by him. It is now circulating for signers, and we hope all New England will sign. It would not be a bad idea, to make such an address, a part of the regular business of every State Anti-slavery Anniversary. A slaveholding chief of a Democracy should have no peace. We shall see whether Jno. Tyler will play the part of Henry Clay.

## Mr. Giddings and Mr. Cushing.

Mr. Giddings in the course of his last speech on the slave-trade in Congress, charged Mr. Cushing with the consistent support of this infamous traffic. This Mr. Cushing denied in a newspaper publication, in a style like his own, but unlike that of a gentleman. A late number of the Ashtabula Sentinel contains Mr. Giddings' answer, written with his accustomed good temper and dignity, and fully sustaining, we think, his charge. In conclusion, he reduces the controversy to very narrow limits, by propounding questions, which Mr. C. will find it difficult to answer.

"I have desired no personal controversy with any man, and if Mr. Cushing will now give a categorical answer to the following questions, I think our present difficulties may easily be adjusted:

1st. Do you now believe the people of Massachusetts as a portion of this nation, under constitutional obligations to sustain with their influence, their wealth, or their blood, the coastwise slave trade?

2nd. Do you believe it just and constitutional for Congress to involve the people of the free States in the expense, the disgrace, or the moral guilt of the slave-trade?

If to these replies in the affirmative, then let him say whether he has not always maintained the same doctrine.

If he answers in the negative, let him say whether he has heretofore, at any time maintained his present opinion? If he will do this frankly and fully, I will, so far as I am concerned rest the matter with the public.

J. R. GIDDINGS.

May 19.

P. S. Since writing the above, I have received information that Mr. Cushing has been appointed Commissioner to China. But whether his zeal in regard to the slave trade has had any effect in bringing about this result, I leave for others to say.

J. R. GIDDINGS.

## Another Address to the Slaves.

The New England Anti-slavery Convention, which lately met in Boston, issued an address to the slaves, written by W. L. Garrison. We are inclined to think that two or three hundred thousand votes cast for Liberty, would prove somewhat more effective than this. We attach little importance to means that can effect little good. The address, we believe, contains no exceptionable sentiments.

## Texas.

Read the address on our first page concerning Texas. Mr. Gates, the author of it, says—

"The address, as you already know, was prepared too late in the session to be presented to many of the members previous to the adjournment. The thirteen whose names are appended to it in the Intelligence, signed it at Washington, and it was then struck off as a circular, and sent to our members for their consideration and signatures. One of the members to whom it was sent, understood it to have been signed by all who would sign it, and sent to him for publication, and he procured its publication in the Intelligence without further delay. In the mean eight other members, whose names were not affixed to the address as it is published, have perused it, and returned it to me with their signatures, or authorized and requested me to sign their names to the address, and how many more would have done so had it not been for its premature appearance, I cannot determine. I received some of these names only a day or two previous to its publication. I ask you, and all other editors who publish the address, to add to it the names of the following members of the 27th Congress, or if they have already published it without these names, to make this explanation, and publish their names as additional signers, viz:

THOS. A. TOLINSON, DAVID BRONSON, ARCHIBALD L. LINN, THOS. W. WILLIAMS, CHARLES HUDSON, TRUMAN SMITH, GEORGE N. ERIGGS, STANLEY N. CLARK.

Only two members to whom the address was sent, have returned answers declining to sign it, and one of them says he believes the danger of annexation are not exaggerated, and that if it occurs, the Union will be destroyed; but he expects to some expressions in the address. Very many, however, have not yet answered at all.

SETH M. GATES.

## To William Jay.

On the refusal of professed Democrats to re-appoint him to a Judicial station, because he is opposed to Slavery.

Son of our nation's first Judicial Chief! Beneath whose spotless ermine throbbled a heart Not spotted less—I gladly find relief, Remembering what he was, and what thou art, From thoughts of Law disgraced and Honor stained By men, whose fathers pledged the nation's vow To God, and Right and Freedom! Faith profaned By sons degenerate how deeply now! Let the poor tools of southern despots take The office thou hast honored. Let them wreak Their master's malice on thee. They but seek Their shame conspicuous, while they vainly seek To strike down TRUTH through thee. Their names shall rot, While thine shall shine for aye, unimpaired by cloud or spot.

S. P. C.

## For the Philanthropist.

## Interesting Facts.

I have often been told by slaveholders and pro-slavery men, that the great objection in their minds to the abolitionists, was, that they favored amalgamation. "Why," said one man, in conversation upon that subject, "the abolitionists are for mixing up the two races, an enormity which ought never to be suffered in a decent community." I denied the assertion, and challenged him for the proof. After hawking and heaving a few moments—finding it easier to make a bold assertion than to prove it, he remarked, "Abolition leads directly to amalgamation, whether you wish it or not." "You free the blacks," said he, "and in a short time you will see the two races all mixed up. The blacks and whites will intermarry, and soon you will see the country filled with mulattoes, who are more despicable than the real blacks." Any state of society, he argued, would be preferable to one of mixed blood, such as abolition would present. "It was a little singular that he remarked without the same breath, that the two races could not mix without doing violence to each other."

Well sir, happening a short time ago, to be in Greenupburg, Kentucky, and seeing an undue proportion of young "mixed bloods" running about the streets, I took occasion to inquire into the cause. And I was informed by an intelligent merchant of that place, that there had not been "one black child born in the place for years," while the young mulattoes were multiplying all most daily, and I assure you the slave mothers, such as I saw were not far from being light skinned themselves. Moreover I was informed that there was but one free colored woman in the place. Upon my expressing some surprise, he informed me that the slaveholders and their sons could tell how it happened. The gentleman with whom I conversed, though not a slaveholder himself, is far from being an abolitionist, and he spoke of the fact as one of common occurrence, as to excite no surprise at home. Nor is this an isolated case. I have been at several points in Kentucky, and Western Virginia, and the same

fact shows itself with more or less prominence in every place. Any one who will take the trouble to examine a little into the nature of things, will readily discover, as well by tracing causes to their legitimate effects, as from the facts which every where stare us in the face throughout the slaveholding states, that no condition is so well calculated to produce an intermixture, and corruption of blood, as that of involuntary domestic slavery.

I am strongly opposed to a mixture of the two races—hence one of my reasons for wishing a speedy termination of slavery, that our land may not be overrun with a race of people, who shall be like Jacob's cattle "striving against their keeper." But if amalgamation must continue, who would not prefer that the down-trodden blacks be elevated to their proper rank as human beings, and an honorable marriage take place, rather than that a generation should be found springing up in our land, who know as little about their fathers, or the family ties, as the beasts of the field.

And here let me say a word to those whose entire philanthropy is bounded by the color of a man's skin, especially the poorer class of community. Not only are the slaves becoming mulattoes, and even bleaching out white; but the masters are becoming darker each generation, and so it must work till all assume the same general complexion. It is no uncommon thing now in the south, to find masters who are darker than their slaves. And who does not see what will be the result, if things continue as they are? Let but the workings of the system go on for a few years, on the scale that it has for years past, and the question will not be "is he white?" in order to determine his right to freedom. But he will be the slave who has the misfortune to be born poor, and he the master, who is born to lordly estates. Let but things move on as they have done, and the poor people of this country, whatever may be their color, will feel the iron heel of oppression, grinding upon their necks with far more severity than the European serf.

I have often thought of a most unaccountable piece of infatuation, in a large portion of the laboring people of the free states, that they should join hands with a system which aims at their overthrow. If they have no regard for their fellow-men at large, one would suppose that the respect due to themselves, as freemen, and their children would cause them to investigate the matter, and lend their influence against a system, which tends to strip the laboring man of his rights, and crush him to the earth. Let them rest assured that such is the tendency, and such will be the final result of the system of slavery, unless overthrown.

T. P.

## Come up to the Anniversary.

NEAR CORTSVILLE, CLARK CO., 6 mo. 3, 1843. MY DEAR FRIEND:

Thy kind letter inviting me to be with you at the Anniversary of the Ohio A. S. Society finds me an invalid, and I fear I shall have to forego the pleasure of mingling with our dear friends on this occasion. But with no diminution of interest or zeal, I assure thee, I have not forgotten my participation with the noble band who met amid mob-violence, and organized the Ohio Society in 1835. And the approach of its annual meetings has always sent a thrill of joy through my soul. I was gratified with the announcement in the Philanthropist, that the members of both organizations were expected to be present. This is as it should be, let there be a GRAND RALLY.—The bondman bows in his chains—woman shrieks under torture, and little babes allied by the ties of consanguinity to the lordly slaveholder, are sold by the pound, and every southern breeze is freighted with the sighs of our oppressed fellow beings! Let us come together as the friends of God and man, and consecrate ourselves anew to the altar of Liberty; yet do I say, I would that I could—for altho' I love the old American Society, and am a member of the Ohio American A. S. S.; yet I claim a birthright in the Ohio Society; and I am not Esau enough to hold it for sale. So long as that organization is true to the slave, so long will I have my co-operation.—We have a terrible foe to encounter, an infernal system to demolish, we need to concentrate our power, and make every effort to "use the language of our friends Thomas Morris in the Senate of the United States, "To kindle up fires on every hill-top and valley," and may I not add bringing their convergent rays to bear with terrible energy against the old basilae. Are not the professed advocates of freedom too much like a just electricity? They are found all around us, just as this subtle fluid is. It is said a galvanic battery may be piled up, and piled up, until a touch would shiver to atoms every bone in the human frame. That the old serpent is hit we know by his rattles! And his new fellow, we dare we do it. No, in the name of God let us go forth equipped for battle till the war is ended—relying upon the sword of the spirit, which is more effective than any glittering steel of earthly trumpet. Blow the trumpet then as thou art wont to sound it, let its pealing notes be heard—call the assembly, don't forget the women! aye nor the children either, let even the bridegroom go forth of his chamber and the bride out of her closet! Let us combine our energies—we may cherish our difference of opinion, and yet still be of one battery, or rather bring our batteries together, as our host increases in number don't let us lower the standard. But rather raise it higher.

It is a principle in philosophy that truths enlighten truths, we did not see every thing in the first onset. We set out in the beginning simply in appeals to the master, we may yet have to speak to the slave, telling him we repudiate physical force, but to submit to use his energies in the perpetration of so vile a scheme is sinful and call up on the mass to walk out of the land of charters and chains. But enough; I intended to have said but a word to our friends of both organizations to come up to the great feast. If I have occupied too much space, bear with me, when I write, speak, or think on this subject my heart swells. If I am not with you in body, my spirit will be there, and my prayers will ascend that your councils may be in harmony with Jehovah's laws—and the day hastened when "Liberty shall be proclaimed throughout all the land unto the inhabitants thereof."

That we may have manhood enough to break every link that binds us to the car of slavery, whether it be political, or ecclesiastical, is the prayer of thy friend,

JOSEPH A. DUGDALE.

## For the Philanthropist.

## Knox County Society.

At a meeting of the Knox county Anti-Slavery Society, held in Free Presbyterian church, in Mt. Vernon, on Saturday the 7th of May, S. Brooke offered the following resolutions. The first resolution was taken up and discussed by the Rev. Mr. Sheffield, Rev. John Avery and S. Brooke, and adopted by a unanimous vote. The second resolution was then taken up and discussed by S. Brooke, Rev. M. E. Strieby, J. J. Stone, Mr. Baruh, and Samuel White Jr., and adopted unanimously.

1. Resolved, That no person can be well used who is held as a slave; that the most cruel part of slavery is to deprive a person of his manhood—to shut out from him the light of the Gospel and of education—to put out the eyes of his soul, and deface the image of God in him to prevent him from obeying God's laws, and performing his christian and moral duties, thus defeating the end and object of his creation.

2. Resolved, That the institution of slavery by rendering labor disreputable and accumulating upon our soil, a large, idle, extravagant non-producing population, which has to be supported by the industrious laborer, together with the policy of our government in making the interests of free labor subservient to the interests of slave-

ry is the great procuring cause of the present pecuniary distresses and hard times, and that we have no hopes of times becoming permanently better until we have a paying market for the products of the agricultural states, and the interests of free labor be no longer made subservient by the policy of the gov't, or otherwise to the interests of slavery,—until the laborers are no longer compelled to support a numerous body of idlers—until labor is made reputable, and the laborer remunerated for his toil.

J. J. STONE, Sec'y.

For the Philanthropist.

## The Slave Advertisement.

DR. BAILEY:

More than fifty years ago I read a story about two thieves; one stole meat and handed it to his partner, who hid it under his cloak; but being charged with the theft, the rascals got over it in this way. The rogue who first took it, swore by Jove that he had none of it, and the rascal who had hid it under his cloak, swore by every thing that was sacred that he did not take it away.

I hope the editor of the Pittsburg Advocate will examine the Emancipator, of the 24th of November, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, page first and column fifth, he will there find pure and unalloyed Whig testimony; and while he is explaining the tenth charge, I hope he will explain the other fourteen charges—all grave ones. I have seen the advertisement mentioned in the tenth charge, but do not remember whose name was subscribed to it with the name of Henry Clay; nor do I now remember the paper that contained the advertisement, but I will remember to have mentioned the fact to two of my Democratic friends who advised me to have the advertisement republished in the Ohio Sun. In all probability, the paper is now lost or destroyed which contained the advertisement which I remember to have read, but the writer in the Emancipator is not nearly-mouthed—the man of the Advocate call him to account—he appears willing to take up the glove.

Yours, BENJAMIN MORRIS.

May, 29th 1843.

## NOTICES.

HILLSBORO, June 3, 1843.

Dr. Bailey:—After consultation with the friends of the Ohio A. S. Society, it is thought advisable to hold a nominating convention as follows, which you will please insert in the Philanthropist.

## CONVENTION IN DISTRICT NO. 7.

There will be a convention of the friends of Liberty, consisting of delegates from the counties of Clermont, Brown and Highland, held at Sardinia, Brown co., Ohio, on the 4th day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M., to nominate a suitable person, to be voted for at the ensuing election, as representative in Congress, from the 7th Congressional District. As we are anxious to secure the attendance of speakers from Cincinnati, and elsewhere, the friends of impartial Liberty, and the public generally are invited to attend.

The Liberty men of the Senatorial District, composed of Clermont, Clinton and Brown, propose holding a nominating convention at Williamsburg, on the 3rd of July, and of all this they will doubtless notify you in due time. By the way, we must have a similar notice in this summer in this District. Adams, Highland and Fayette, and some of us thought of doing it up on the day preceding the anniversary, but, perhaps, like our friends above referred to, we had better have ours too on the 3rd of July; and then if we are fortunate enough to secure plenty of good speakers at Sardinia, we will just bring some of them along with us.

Yours for Liberty, H. S. KEYS.

## ANTI-SLAVERY REPORTER.

The Reporter always contains valuable matter. The last number has a full account, from Lewis Tappan, of the Mendi Mission, with interesting letters from foreign missionaries, some of whom have withdrawn from the A. B. C. F. M.

## CONVENTION AT GRANVILLE.

There will be an Anti-slavery Convention at Granville, Licking co., July 1st. A. A. Guthrie, S. White Jr., and several of the Delegates returning from the Anniversary, are expected to be there.

## LIBRARY MEN, ATTENTION!

A meeting will be held at the office of the Philanthropist, Thursday evening, 15th inst., for the purpose of organizing a Library Association for Hamilton County, and making arrangements for a county meeting on the Fourth of July. Come all.

THE STATE LIBERTY



